

# BROKEN HILLS

IT IS PROBABLE that no mining discovery of recent years in Nevada has received such favorable endorsement by public officials, banking men and mining experts as has the Broken Hills mine in the new mining camp of Broken Hills in Churchill County, 48 miles north of Luning and 63 miles southeast of Fallon, Nevada.

Governor Emmet D. Boyle states over his own signature, after a personal examination of the Broken Hills property, that "The showing is the best I have seen in any new territory in Nevada for many years." The Chief Executive of Nevada is a well known mining engineer of high standing and his endorsement of mining projects, in their early stages, is unusual.

Arthur Perry Thompson, far-famed as a geologist at various times for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, the Davis-Daly Copper Company, the Utah Apex Mining Company and for Buikely Wells, president of the American Mining Congress, after a ten-day examination of the property, also reports favorably.

Geologist Thompson says that development work to date reveals the presence of a vein of ore from three to nine feet wide that "averages better than \$15.00 per ton, as the ore is broken down in the mine without sorting," that "the vein is 2100 feet long," and that "there are ore deposits parallel to this vein on the property, one lens of which spreads out over an area of 120 feet by 140 feet in its greatest dimension, another 55 feet by 130 feet, and further south on the property repetitions of these lenses occur on a large scale."

Mr. Thompson's completely favorable report covers 25 typewritten pages.

WE CONDENSE from the reports of eminent geologists, engineers and other known experts who have recently made personal examination, the following description of the Broken Hills property.

The vein, 2,100 feet long, in the Broken Hills mine, has already been developed single-handedly by the discoverers, Stratford and Arthur, at its

northern extremity, to a depth of 150 feet.

This portion of the vein has been proved along its strike for 350 feet by underground workings.

For another 250 feet south from these workings the vein has been developed to a depth of 50 feet by several shafts to a point where the vein is cut off by a fault and thrown westward to a new undeveloped position on the property.

In this faulted position where it is totally undeveloped, the vein can be traced for 1,500 feet further, or until another fault cuts it off and throws it again forward.

From the partially developed portion of the vein, which averages five feet in width down to the lowest level, more than 400 tons of high grade silver ore, averaging 130 ounces of silver per ton, have been extracted.

In these same workings and on the dump at the main shaft more than \$100,000 in ore of a profitable grade is already blocked out on three sides.

The vein from the lowest level up, averages over \$15.00 per ton as broken in the mine without any sorting of the waste rock broken with it.

Only a fraction of the exposed vein outcroppings has been explored. Where this has been done the vein in the lowest workings has been proved to be wider and as rich as it is nearer the surface.

Strong silver sulphide enrichment at a depth of 130 feet in the vein gives every indication of persisting to great depths between strong vein walls which are marked by the most pronounced evidences of deep-seated origin.

Wide areas in the hanging-wall and foot-wall of the vein are mineralized at the surface in the form of shattered lenses of ore that are measured in hundreds of feet and may mean, after development underground another instance of masses of lower grade ore such as have been exposed in the late sensational developments on the Comstock Lode.

The vein matter and country rock strongly resemble that found with some of the rich silver developments

in Tonopah.

This property promises to develop, when deeper and more extensive lateral work is done to prove up the known veins and unknown parallel blind veins beneath the adjacent volcanic ash capping, into one of the important silver producers of Nevada, many of which in their infancy could not boast of the silver developments now to be seen at Broken Hills.

THE BROKEN HILLS SILVER CORPORATION has been organized with a capitalization of 3,000,000 shares to operate the Broken Hills mine. Underwriting of 2,000,000 shares of treasury stock by the Fidelity Finance & Funding Company, to net the Broken Hills Silver Corporation \$380,000 is for financing purposes, including acquisition of complete title, development of the mine to great depth and the erection of a hundred ton mill.

The president of the Broken Hills Silver Corporation is Ed Malley, Treasurer of the State of Nevada. The vice-president is Gilbert C. Ross, State Bank Examiner of Nevada. J. C. Goodin, cashier of the First National Bank of Lovelock, Nevada, is treasurer. C. E. Bingham is a director. Mr. Bingham is a director of the Bank of Fallon, Nevada. Eugene Grutt is secretary.

Arthur Perry Thompson, geologist, is chief of mining staff. Mine superintendent is William Frazee, formerly superintendent of the Nevada Wonder mine.

Among the initial stockholders of the Broken Hills Silver Corporation are the directors as above named; Hon. Emmet D. Boyle, Governor of Nevada; Herbert G. Humphrey, capitalist, known as the biggest individual land owner, mine owner, cattle and sheep raiser in Nevada, and a long list of other well-known and successful Nevada mining men.

For purpose of distribution and popularization, we are making an initial offering of a limited amount of stock of the Broken Hills Silver Corporation at 25 cents a share, prior to listing, and request IMMEDIATE acceptance.

## REASONS WHY GIRLS BUY FURS

CHICAGO, June 8.—"You should hear the reasons many working girls give for buying fur coats," remarked a Chicago merchant to the great number of such purchases being made. "One of the commonest is, 'Well, if I don't get it now before I get married, I never will afterward.'"

The sight of so many handsome furs coming to downtown office buildings has led to the report that girls are buying them on the installment plan. Not so in the main, according to inquiry among merchants.

The furs that working girls buy on installments, one house prominent in this class says, are mostly of the cheaper grades, averaging in price around several hundred dollars.

Now and then—and the proprietor of this concern, a working girl making a good salary, comes in to buy a \$400 or \$500 fur. Her last payment on the purchase price of this coat is required to be \$150. \$200 or perhaps more. She has then four or five months in which to meet the balance.

The run of the stores, however, ask cash in advance. True enough, many have their own installment plan, but this is quite different from the deferred payment system usually associated with real estate.

These deferred payments are "the furs" rather than "after" getting the goods. The working girl who signs for a handsome fur can go to a number of the big mercantile houses and select the coat she likes, make an initial payment and have it laid away while she is completing a series of regular installments. When she has made the last she gets the coat.

Many of the expensive fur coats worn by working girls are bought by girls who live at home with their parents. It is reported by furriers, and they add that frequently assistance is given from father's pocketbook.

While "now or never" may be the reason that leads many young women on a salary to a fur coat, some merchants say that the high prices of other kinds of coats is a very important factor in these purchases.

## NEW TERMINAL FOR FLORIDA

CRESTVIEW, Fla., June 9.—The presence of large parties of railroad construction engineers along the west coast of Florida is giving rise to reports that the Seaboard Airline is contemplating extending into that territory. It is reported that the Seaboard and the Georgia Central working in common are reaching for Town Point, opposite Pensacola, where there is deep water and a landlocked harbor.



## TENTH SESSION IN WINDY CITY

CHICAGO, June 8.—The Republican national convention meeting here today is the tenth to be held in Chicago.

Philadelphia has had the event three times and Baltimore, Minneapolis, St. Louis and Cincinnati once each.

Previous conventions with their nominations make up this list:

Philadelphia, 1856, John C. Fremont and W. L. Dayton.

Chicago, 1860, Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin.

Baltimore, 1864, Abraham Lincoln and Andrew Johnson.

Chicago, 1868, Ulysses S. Grant and Schuyler Colfax.

Philadelphia, 1872, Ulysses S. Grant and Henry Wilson.

Cincinnati, 1876, Rutherford B. Hayes and W. A. Wheeler.

Chicago, 1880, James A. Garfield and C. A. Arthur.

Chicago, 1884, James G. Blaine and John A. Logan.

Chicago, 1888, Benjamin Harrison and Levi P. Morton.

Minneapolis, 1892, Benjamin Harrison and William B. Aldrich.

St. Louis, 1896, William McKinley and G. A. Hobart.

Philadelphia, 1900, William McKinley and Theodore Roosevelt.

Chicago, 1904, Theodore Roosevelt and C. W. Fairbanks.

Chicago, 1908, W. H. Taft and J. S. Sherman.

Chicago, 1912, W. H. Taft and J. S. Sherman.

Chicago, 1916, Charles E. Hughes and C. W. Fairbanks.

## CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE THAMES

LONDON, May 21.—Ernest Barry, who lost his sculling title to Alfred Fothergill of Australia on the Thames river last year, is determined to make every effort to regain the "Championship" accomplished by Robert McAlpin, a Newcastle sculler who assisted in training the first while champion, Barry, is on his way to Australia where he expects to meet Fothergill in another race for the world's sculling honors on the Parramatta river about the end of August. Barry has made arrangements to establish permanent headquarters during his training at the residence of George Town which is situated close to the banks of the Australian river course.

## FRENCH FOND OF OUR JAZZ

WASHINGTON, June 8.—The French public likes American jazz dance music so well that dancers, contrary to custom, encore selections three or four times. Moreover, American dance music sells in France at prices three times as high as at home.

The American vice-consul at Nantes reports that dancers in France are "starving for lack of American dance music." In France publishers are overlooking a golden opportunity. The market rhythm and uniform tempo of American dance music, introduced in France by the soldier bands, have created an appetite for more of the same kind.

We Are in Touch With Happenings in the New Sensational Nevada Mining District and Solicit Your Inquiries

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